

Mr. Root, stated that he would recommend its acceptance to the board of directors.

According to information which this Sun got last night, this statement was not made by Mr. Alexander's counsel.

THE FOUR KIDNAPING COMMITTEES.

As to the details of the plan proposed by the Crimmins committee, the suggestion that the four members of the executive committee be retired by the name of the Superintendent of Insurance is merely a matter of form. The four men who are to be sacrificed are selected by the conference at the meeting yesterday, and they were all chosen as Hyde men. It is understood that they are William A. Wheelock, Valentine Snyder, Alvin W. Kreech and H. C. Deming. Mr. Wheelock is in poor health, having recently suffered a stroke of paralysis. The reason given for the selection of the other three was, it was said, that Mr. Hyde does not believe that men who are the head of great corporations and banking institutions should be on the executive committee of a life insurance company. Mr. Snyder is president of the National Bank of Commerce, Mr. Deming is President of the Mercantile Trust Company and Mr. Kreech is president of the Equitable Trust Company. The other Hyde supporters on the committee are James H. Hyde, chairman, W. H. McEwen, Senator Chauncey M. Drexel and H. C. Frick. The Alexander committee are James W. Alexander, George H. Farwell, George T. Wilson and T. J. Jordan.

But not only were the four men who are to be sacrificed, if the suggestions are adopted, selected at the conference yesterday, but it was settled pretty definitely who should be named by the policyholders' committee and by Mr. Blum. Mr. Blum is one of President Alexander's strongest supporters.

HARRIMAN AT THE CONFERENCE.

The meeting, which began at 11 o'clock in the Superintendent's office on the twelfth floor of 11 Broadway, was not marked by any of the intense personal feeling which resulted in the adjournment of the meeting on Friday, after Mr. Alexander is said to have told Mr. Hyde that he would either have to retire as president of the company or submit to an investigation of the society. Mr. Alexander did not attend the conference, but he was represented by William N. Cohen and Bainbridge Colby of the law firm of Alexander & Colby. Mr. Hyde had with him at the meeting as his counsel Elihu Root and W. C. Gulliver. The Crimmins committee was represented by the chairman, John D. Crimmins, Henry Hargreaves and John B. Stanchfield, with Frank H. Platt as counsel. Edward H. Harriman of the Hyde forces also was present.

Sup. Hendricks presided. It was almost 4 o'clock when a waiter appeared outside the Superintendent's rooms with a tray loaded with eatables, and a few minutes later the announcement was made that the conference had been reached. Mr. Hyde when he left the room looked pale and had evidently undergone a severe nervous strain. He referred all inquiries to his counsel, Mr. Root, and Mr. Root, in turn, recommended the Superintendent of Insurance as the proper person to speak. The Crimmins people came out of the conference smiling and did not hesitate to say that they had won a complete victory. Mr. Alexander's lawyers had nothing to say.

INVESTIGATION NOT ABANDONED.

Sup. Hendricks was asked whether the present suggestions if they were adopted meant that there would be no investigation of the society's affairs by the Department of Insurance. He replied that it did not.

"Is any investigation contemplated?" he was asked.

"It is not the practice of the Insurance Department," he replied, "to disclose its plans for the future."

He was asked when the last investigation of examination was made by the department into the Equitable's affairs, and he said about three years ago. The examination, he declared, entirely a matter of discretion for the Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hendricks was asked whether the subject of Mr. Hyde's resignation was brought up at the meeting.

"I did not hear everything that went on between the committee," he said.

He also said that he did not hear Mr. Alexander on Friday deliver any ultimatum to Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Hendricks appeared to be almost exhausted after the conference.

MR. HYDE DEMANDS ONE.

Mr. Hyde, through his secretary, began the day by announcing in reply to the reports printed of President Alexander's ultimatum to him, that he did not even contemplate resigning. This was after he had been told that Alexander had behind a horse whose ears were decorated with dainty little bouquets of spring violets. His secretary announced at the same time that he made the denial for Mr. Hyde that Mr. Hyde would give to the public a complete statement later. This was issued last night as follows:

"To the Agents and Policyholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

"The public press for several weeks past has been filled with scandalous charges relating to my conduct as a director and officer of the Equitable society. These charges are false. They have their origin in an effort by individuals to obtain control of the Equitable society and its assets. It is impossible for me to meet them and to have their falsity established in the newspapers, and as the only way to meet them I have requested the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York to make an immediate thorough and drastic investigation of the entire management of the society."

"As to the granting of participation in the control of the society to policyholders, I have, ever since the subject was first broached, expressed my willingness to have the stock left by my father voted by the trustees in whose hands he left it, in favor of granting such participation, and upon that subject I am in entire accord with the board of directors of the Equitable society, with the New York policyholders' committee and with the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York."

"I do not control the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The stock left by my father, the founder of the society, is held by trustees, of whom the president of the society, James W. Alexander, is one. The only power of the stock is to elect directors, and as to that no question has ever arisen between the trustees and myself since my father's death. The Equitable society is governed by a board of directors, most of whom were elected before my father's death and before I was of age. They are a body of men of the highest character and standing in the community."

"I have no official power in the society except such as the president of the society chooses to give me, and I have exercised no power except with my concurrence and for the benefit of the society itself."

"The management of the society during the brief period of my connection with it has been successful, prosperous and in the highest degree beneficial, both to policyholders and to the society. I change the fullest investigation of that manage-

ment, including every official act of mine, and I am ready to accept of any investigation by agents and policyholders who have shared in the prosperity of the great institution built up by my father, to form their judgment of me as well as of my associates upon the results of such an investigation, rather than upon irresponsible and sensational newspaper articles inspired by selfish personal interests."

"I believe that any effort which may be made to continue controversy for personal ends this matter will shortly be disposed of with advantage to the society, and in the meantime I beg you to believe that your company never was stronger nor your interests safer financially than now."

JAMES H. HYDE.

"A BELIEVER OF FIGHTING."

Mr. Hyde added to his formal statement the following:

"I have kept silent under pretty strong pressure to strong words, but I think the time has come to speak out. From now on I intend to answer any questions that the press desires to put to me regarding my conduct of the business of the Equitable society."

"Neither my father nor my grandfather ever retired from a fight under fire, and by the Lord Harry I certainly shall not. My opponents have started a fight, they want a fight and now I intend they shall get their bellyful of fighting."

"Of course the newspapers have had some fun with me. I haven't minded that, in the least. They did not understand, I think, the real situation. I shall see in the future that all the truth is told instead of only a part of it being given out."

"I wrote tonight to the Insurance Department of the State demanding an investigation. I don't think more need be said on that point. Every charge made against me is equally false."

CRIMMINS SATISFIED, HARRIMAN APPROVES.

Mr. Crimmins, chairman of the policyholders' committee, also issued a statement last night, which began by saying that the committee joins "heartily in wishing prosperity and long life to the Equitable Assurance Society."

"The committee," says the statement, "has succeeded in its efforts in obtaining representation for the policyholders on the board of directors. Within a period of twenty months the directors, nominated by the policyholders, will be the majority of the board. The policyholders are the real parties in interest and the actual owners of these vast assets of the society, and from the time when the new plan goes into effect forward they will have a full voice in the management of the society's affairs."

Any opposition to the plan proposed by the committee, Mr. Crimmins says, can come only from an enemy of the society. Mr. Crimmins says that Mr. Root in his recommendation of acceptance to the board of directors will be joined by Mr. Hyde and Mr. Harriman. Mr. Alexander's name, it will be noticed, is not included. Mr. Crimmins said that in a large measure the success of the conference had been due to the tact and resourcefulness of Elihu Root.

DEFEAT ON THE CAMBON DINNER.

Senator Depew also had something to say about the report that he was a joint host with Mr. Hyde in the Cambon dinner affair, the cost of which, according to Mr. Hyde's friends, was paid out of the funds of the society and afterward refunded.

"That is a matter," said Mr. Depew, "about which there seems to be a great misunderstanding, and I wish to set myself right. You know it is a hard thing to get a foreign Ambassador to attend a dinner. When the host is a member of the United States Senate the difficulties are smoothed away. Now this whole affair was entirely Mr. Hyde's conception. He asked me to be a host after he learned that in no other way could he obtain the presence of the chief guest. So far as any of the active duties of host having been performed by me, that is entirely wrong. I know no more about the details of that dinner than any of the other guests."

Efforts were made yesterday to ascertain definitely from Mr. Alexander how far he had gone in his encounter with Hyde at the meeting of the Superintendent's office on Friday, but it was said that Mr. Alexander had no statement to make.

The Crimmins committee having been satisfied there remains the Brackett petition to the Attorney-General, which charges Mr. Hyde with having applied the funds of the society for the expenses of his social entertainments here and in Paris and calls upon the Attorney-General to remove him from office, along with Jacob H. Schiff, a director. There remains also any action which the Superintendent of Insurance or Mr. Alexander and his backers may be contemplating. What the attitude of President Alexander and others behind him may be in view of Mr. Hyde's demand for an official examination could not be learned.

MAYER IN NO HURRY.

Attorney-General Won't Tell What He May Do About the Equitable.

ALBANY, April 1.—Attorney-General Mayer was asked to-day what action he proposed to take in regard to the petition of Senator Brackett in the Equitable Life Assurance Society matter.

"It is a matter of public knowledge," he said, "that conferences are being held in New York with the Superintendent of Insurance and that the hearing before Mr. Hendricks was adjourned until Tuesday next. It has been my earnest effort to avoid in any manner even the appearance of trying to affect the situation at this time, pending the conferences and pending the hearing next Tuesday. I have introduced by Senator Brackett to permit a policyholder to bring an action without the intervention of the Attorney-General. When the appropriate time comes I shall announce what action I will take on Senator Brackett's petition, but meanwhile and for the reasons stated I think that I should not indicate to any one what my course shall be."

DR. SHELDON REFUSED GIFT.

Wouldn't Take Receipts of Amateur Show Because the Theatre Runs Sunday.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," and "What Woe Jesus Do!" to-day refused a large donation for the fund being raised to build the Sheldon Hall, an amateur company played "The Good Natured Man," by Goldsmith, and tendered the receipts to the society.

He declined them because the performance was given in a theatre which gives Sunday performances.

Williamsburg's New Public Bath.

The new interior public bath in Huron street, near Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, the fourth and largest of its kind in Brooklyn, was opened yesterday. The building is of brick, two and a half stories high and occupies a plot 50 by 100 feet. There are fifty-two shower baths, equally divided between men and women, and five tub baths on the first floor and thirty-eight shower baths and one bathtub for youths and boys on the second floor. There are also waiting rooms. The building is furnished with electric light. The bath is open to the public for 4,000 persons each day. The building, which was begun last summer, cost nearly \$104,000.

SLAUGHTER IN BAKU RIOTS.

BUTCHERY THERE PLANNED, AS AT KISHINEFF.

Canadian Newspaper Says That 2,000 Were Killed as a Result of the Plotting of the Authorities at St. Petersburg—No Real Race Feeling.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 1.—The true story of the Baku massacre as told in the Caucasian newspapers is a tragedy in which the atrocities of Kishineff alone of recent years may be compared. Armenians at Baku taking the place of the Jews at Kishineff.

"For four days," in the words of the *Bakinskaya Ivestia*, "a savage bacchanalia raged in which the passions of homicide, outrage, arson and plunder were let loose."

The paper goes on to say that during those days no less than 2,000 people lost their lives as victims of the cold-blooded machinations of the St. Petersburg authorities. The latter attributed the outbreak to the sudden development of an intercommunal feud between the Muslim and Armenian inhabitants, but those acquainted with the relations of the Christians and Muslims there know this to be false. The truth is boldly asserted by the *Bakinskaya Ivestia*, which, it must be remembered, like all Russian papers, is published under the supervision of the censor.

The *Ivestia* says that it is not the slightest doubt that the massacre was organized by the same blood-guilty persons who planned the butchery at Kishineff. It proceeds to describe how after the first outbreak at St. Petersburg rumors were circulated by mysterious agents among the Muslims throughout the Caucasus, especially at Baku, to the effect that the Armenians were arming themselves with the object of massacring the Muslims. Similar fears were spread among the Armenians about the Muslims, and thus a nervous suspicion was engendered.

On February 19 a prominent Muslim was shot dead near an Armenian church. It is significant that it was impossible to discover who fired the shot which was the commencement of four days of indescribable horror. Tatars armed to the teeth careered through the city firing at every unarmed Armenian they could see. Houses were burned, and women and children perished in the flames or were cut to pieces while attempting to escape. One Armenian killed sixty Tatars while defending his life and the lives of his family. His house was burned and he and his wife and children died in the flames.

While such scenes were being enacted all over the city, Cossack pickets stationed in the street did not raise a hand to prevent them and looked on while the victims rolled over dead within fifty paces of where they were standing.

Nothing could show more clearly how this bloody work was instigated than the dramatic manner in which it was ended. On the very first day of the massacre Armenian and Muslim notables alike petitioned the Governor to allow them to have a joint procession through the town. Telegrams arrived from all the towns in the Caucasus in which Tatar and Armenian notables and priests jointly urged the representatives of both nations to put a stop to the fratricidal slaughter, but the Government prevented their efforts until the Sheikh-ul-Islam, the religious head of all the Mohammedans in Russia, came from Tiflis, gathered the priests and notables together and then proceeded without protection to a spot where the most blood had been shed.

Here the Sheikh addressed the multitude in stirring words. "Fellow Mohammedans," he cried, "the blood freezes in my veins when I think of the punishment awaiting you at the judgment seat of God. You have shed the innocent blood of your own brothers, the Armenians. Perfidious and abominable accusations instigated you to lift your hands against your brother Armenians who were in no way guilty. Recognize that it is our enemies who have triumphed, who have at last succeeded in destroying the brotherly relations that have so long existed between the two peoples. But we must not allow them the full measure of triumph. Stretch forth brotherly hands, repent of your crimes and with the Armenians console and assist the orphans. Convinced that the horrors which have happened here between you will last for centuries, come and live together in brotherhood, and God will bless you."

The last words of the Sheikh were drowned by the sobs of the crowd, and the Tatars threw down their firearms and went over to the Armenians in tears. There followed a significant incident. A memorial service for the victims was held in the courtyard of the Armenian Cathedral at Tiflis, and for the first time in history were seen the Mufti official exponents of Mohammedanism and the Sheikh among their mollas and thousands of Mohammedans participating in a Christian service.

There were 45,000 persons present. On the balcony stood the venerable Catholics of the Armenians, between the Mufti and the Sheikh. The Mufti spoke of their "common enemy, Arabism and its madness." The Sheikh referred to "that wily spirit that inspired the Baku Mohammedans to perpetrate abominable murder." He uttered his curse upon them. He appealed to the people to swear that they wouldn't "listen to the devil," whereupon the Armenians, Mohammedans and Georgians, 45,000 of them, exclaimed with one voice: "We swear not to listen to the devil." The Armenian Bishop then made speeches in the Mohammedan mosque, but did not allude to the devil, the spirit of darkness, which is well understood to be a pseudonym for the Russian Government.

NOB FIRES ON THE TROOPS.

Russians Recent Attempt to Prevent Discussion of Political Subjects.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

SARATOFF, April 1.—During a lecture on cholera in the city theatre to-day, at which 2,000 persons were present, two banners were unfurled from the balcony. The police interfered to prevent them and an uproar began.

The military arrived and the audience left the theatre and marched through the streets singing the "Marseillaise." The troops barred their passage and the mob opened fire with revolvers, but no one was hurt. Thirty-nine arrests were made.

BOMB THROWN IN LODZ.

Commissioner of Police There Is Badly Wounded.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

WARSAW, April 1.—A telephone message from Lodz says that the Commissioner of Police there was seriously wounded by a bomb this afternoon.

Pope Receives Burton Harrison.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Virginia Harrison and Miss Crocker had an audience with Pope Pius X. to-day.

BRYAN PREPS AT 1905.

Sees a Chance for Democratic Victory Now the Radicals Are in Again.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 1.—William Jennings Bryan to-night outlined the future policy of the Democratic party as he would have it before an audience half made up of Republicans. The occasion was the annual Jeffersonian banquet at the Savoy Hotel.

Gen. James B. Weaver, himself twice a candidate for President, was toastmaster. The conservative element of the party was not represented. The chairman and three-fourths of the State Central Committee were absent, but the Bryan enthusiasts were there in force.

"Back to the people," was Mr. Bryan's theme. He declared that the disruption in the Republican party between the reform and anti-reform elements left the way open for a Democratic victory in 1908.

"The Democratic position is being vindicated and the Democrats face the future with hope and courage," he said. "The last election proved the folly of the attempt to make the Democratic party a conservative party, or a competitor with the Republican party for the favor of the masses and syndicates. The aggressive and progressive element—the radical element, if you please—of the Democratic party is again in control of the party."

"The Democratic party is again united and it is united upon the basis of a forward movement. There will be no more suggestion of retreat, and while the Democratic party, having emerged from the valley of the shadow of death, is preparing for an attack all along the line, the Republican party is just drifting upon a struggle which will shake it to the foundations."

"As to-day organized, the Republican party is under the control of the corporations. The corporations are not protesting and demanding that this leadership shall be overthrown. However much Democrats may wish to see the reform element in the Republican party successful in its effort to control the party, it is inevitable that the triumph of the reform element must come through a convulsion in the Republican party. But out of this convulsion will come good; reform can come in no other way."

BAY STATE DEMOCRATS FIGHT.

Gov. Douglas Has Some Difficulty in Running Things—Truce Patched Up.

BOSTON, April 1.—Since William L. Douglas was elected Governor of Massachusetts the Democratic leaders have been engaged in petty squabbling. Gov. Douglas naturally desired to have something to say about the composition of the executive committee of the State committee. He asked that Col. Charles H. Cole be elected as a member at large of the State committee, in order that he might be appointed chairman of the executive committee, but this was strenuously opposed by Col. William Gaston, who was defeated for Governor several times.

Capt. John J. Flaherty, chairman of the State committee, wished to put Col. Cole into the office, but he met with great opposition and the matter was not settled. Many conferences have been held in the last two weeks, and when the State committee got together this afternoon an armistice was declared for two weeks. Robert M. Burnett, member at large, said to-day that he was willing to resign in order to make room for Col. Cole. If this plan goes through it will please Gov. Douglas greatly.

Another matter that is causing the Governor to burn midnight oil is the appointment of Judge John F. Fitzgerald to succeed Commissioner Curtis. Mr. Douglas promised Mayor Collins to name any man he selected, but when the name of Fitzgerald was mentioned by the State committee, began to loom up as the machine candidate for the job, there was lively times at the State House, which resulted in the declaration by the Governor that he had not sent Fitzgerald's name to the Council, and a statement from Fitzgerald that he was not over anxious for the place.

STARVED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Then Went to Bed, Leaving Him Dying on the Floor.

WALTER KANE, a butcher of 140 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, went home at noon yesterday and found his wife quarrelling with Michael Reedy, her brother. Reedy struck the woman in the face and Kane grabbed a butcher knife and stabbed Reedy in the abdomen. Then Kane and his wife went to bed, leaving the wounded man lying on the floor.

Kane's children went home about 9 o'clock last night and couldn't get into the house, so they called the police, and the policeman broke down the door. Ambulance Surgeon Bishop, who was called to see Reedy, said Reedy would die before morning.

Kane and his wife were looked up in the Bergen street station, the former charged with felonious assault.

JAP PRINCE GOING TO GERMANY.

Imperial Representative Will Attend Crown Prince's Wedding.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TOKYO, April 1.—The Prince and Princess Arisugawa, who will be the Imperial representatives at the wedding of the Crown Prince Frederick William, sailed for Germany and England to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Heinrich.

The newspapers, commenting on their departure, emphasize the fact that the trip is of a nonpolitical character. The hope is expressed that it may have the effect of removing any misunderstandings between Germany and Japan, if such exist. The papers also refer to England, Japan's ally, as the foster land of the Prince.

King to Be Reconciled With His Daughters.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—The newspapers say that a reconciliation will be effected between King Leopold and his two daughters, the Princesses Louise and Clementine, during the King's coming visit to the Riviera.

Lord Kelvin Improving.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 1.—Lord Kelvin, who underwent a surgical operation last week, has been reported to-day to be progressing favorably.

Hobokus Speaks Up.

PATERSON, N. J., April 1.—An injunction was served on the Erie Railroad at Jersey City to-day by residents of Hobokus, N. J., to prevent the company from eliminating Hobokus from the time table of the train service at Hobokus. It will be the same as has been reported to-day to be progressing favorably.

Concerning a report from Cincinnati that the Smiths had been supplied with \$100,000 to fight extradition, Mr. Levy of Levy & Unger said yesterday that his firm knew nothing about where the Smiths got the money, if they had it. The firm had not got a fee for the trial of Nan Patterson, Mr. Unger said.

Mr. Unger said that the Smiths could fight extradition on the same technical grounds that were successful in keeping Charles F. Dodge out of this jurisdiction for almost a year. Whether or not this would be done, Mr. Unger seemed to think that it was the intention of the Smiths to keep away from here.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The People's Line boats to Albany will resume service for the season of 1905 to-morrow. Boat 4 will leave for Albany at 6 a. m. and arriving at Albany at 6 a. m. daily.

The Pattern Line will resume its freight and passenger traffic for the season of 1905 to-morrow. Boats for Long Branch and Shrewsbury leave points Sunday at 8 a. m. and stopping at the Battery at 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.

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IT HAS been found necessary to devote an entire floor at Aeolian Hall to the many pianos which are continually being received in part payment for the Pianola Piano, and to organize a special department for their sale. This large collection of exchanged pianos is the most convincing evidence of the great success of the Pianola Piano, while the high grade of the instruments thus taken in part payment shows the high character of homes in which Pianola Pianos are being installed.

When this new type of piano was announced, less than a year ago, it was referred to as "The Piano of the Future." In view of the present demand, which has caused a group of large factories to be run at their utmost capacity, and necessitated the establishment of still other new factories, the Pianola Piano is properly entitled to be considered the piano of to-day.

The Pianola Piano is a combination of an upright piano of the highest grade and the Metrostyle Pianola in a single complete, compact instrument. In affording the choice of two methods of playing instead of one (as with all previous pianos), it possesses advantages which are plain and unmistakable. One does not have to be a piano expert to appreciate that here is an instrument which goes far beyond anything heretofore known in the piano world.

The Pianola Piano may be purchased on moderate monthly payments. If you already own a piano or piano-player either of these instruments will be accepted in part payment, and the balance may be paid in monthly installments.

The only place in Manhattan where the Pianola Piano may be seen and purchased is Aeolian Hall—New York's new piano center.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 363 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., N. Y.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock and Styramm Pianos.

SENT MONEY TO MRS. SMITH.

HOLDS COURT UNDER GUARD.

New Haven Police Judge Has Sheriffs Defend Bench From New Appointee.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—Five Sheriffs guarded Judge Edwin C. Dow in the police court here to-day when he ascended the bench to try the prisoners. They had been summoned by his Honor to protect him from the threatened invasion of Judge-elect A. McClellan Mathewson, who has just been appointed Judge of this court by the Connecticut General Assembly, his appointment dating from April 1 and continuing for two years.

It was brought to the attention of Judge-elect Mathewson yesterday by Judge Dow that the latter was by virtue of the State Constitution to remain Judge of the court until June 25, 1905. Mr. Mathewson, who has legislative as well as city charter approval for his course, and a document signed by Gov. Roberts naming him for this office from April 1, asserted that he had a right to go on the bench to-day.

The five Sheriffs stood guard to-day, ready to resist any attempt to prevent Mathewson from going to the bench, but he made no appearance, and Judge Dow finished his session without interruption. Two of the Sheriffs had slept in the court room all night.

It was agreed to-night by counsel representing the two Judges that on Monday a formal demand will be made by Mr. Mathewson for Judge Dow to vacate the bench at once and if he refuses, as he will, quo warranto proceedings to oust him therefrom will be commenced.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL LOST.

It Disappeared Mysteriously After the Nebraska Legislature Had Passed It.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 1.—For five hours this afternoon the disappearance of the anti-cigarette bill delayed the closing of the present session of the Nebraska Legislature. The bill absolutely prohibits the sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers in the State, and was bitterly fought by a lobby of the American Tobacco Company. It passed both houses, however, and lacked only the signature of the presiding officers before being sent to the Governor.

A newspaper man's casual inquiry disclosed that the bill had disappeared. The House record showed that it had been sent to the Senate, but the latter's records did not show its receipt. Friends of the bill organized a searching party and it was finally found in a pigeonhole under some discarded documents. It is charged the attempt was deliberately made to lose or steal it and thus defeat its becoming a law.

EFFECT OF STEEL WAGE BOOST.

Common Laborers Benefit the Most—High Salaried Men Won't Participate.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The advance in wages made by the United States Steel Corporation is not general. The tonnage men and high salaried employees will not participate. All common laborers and day hands, whose wages are not governed by annual scales, will get an increase of 10 per cent. Employees in different departments will receive an advance ranging from 5 to 10 per cent.

Several thousand men will be benefited. The largest number of men affected will be the employees of the Carnegie company. It is known that all laborers and blast furnace workers' wages will be higher, dating from to-day. The advance for the blast furnace workers had been anticipated for some time and will have the effect of sidetracking their demand for a three turn system.

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We have the other pieces to match and with them one may easily arrange an effective Colonial Dressing Room.

Whether you have a single piece to select or a whole house to furnish, you will find both interest and advantage in our comprehensive display.

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